

*Schizophrenic Psychoses: Critical Consideration of the Psycho-analytic Treatment.* (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, October, 1931.) Alexander, F.

The author points out that many psycho-analysts think that analytic treatment may precipitate schizophrenic episodes in patients in whom a latent schizophrenia has not been diagnosed. The principle of adjusting institutional environment to the personality of the schizophrenic was applied by Sullivan to staff selection. He selected attendants of a schizoid type of personality, who consequently have an understanding of the peculiarities of their patients. Psychotherapy for schizophrenia must be based on the systematic and intentional intensification of the positive transference.

Paranoid cases are more easily influenced by psychological procedures than is any other form of schizophrenia.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*A Contribution to the Problem of Heredity among Schizophrenics.* (*Journ. of Neur. and Ment. Dis.*, October, 1931.) Blenter, M.

The author found that amongst schizophrenics without hereditary strain there was a group of patients with severe dementia, yet capable of a certain affective *rappor*t, such as idiots have. Physically these patients were obese dysplastics, and before the onset their psychosis were of rather good-natured temperament, unlike most schizoids.

The majority of the eccentrics among the relatives of the schizophrenics were typical schizoids; there was, however, a striking number of moral defectives. A number of persons were found who presented the schizoid state only during some period of their lives.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Anxiety in Dementia Præcox.* (*Ann. Méd. Psych.*, July and October, 1931.) Dupouy, R., and Pichard, M.

Anxiety is frequently found in the initial stages of dementia præcox. In cases with a gradual onset (degenerative types) the anxiety persists, proving the preservation of a certain degree of psychic integration. In cases of sudden onset (inflammatory type) the anxiety is associated with a state of affective incoherence and corresponding intellectual and motor disturbances. The authors see in this latter type analogies with other psycho-encephalitic conditions, notably dementia paralytica, where an inflammatory stage of over-activity is followed by a degenerative stage with inertia.

S. M. COLEMAN.

*Post-encephalitic Homosexuality.* (*Ann. Méd. Psych.*, October, 1931.) Schiff, P., and Trelles, J. O.

A man, whose sexual life had evolved along normal lines, at the age of twenty-three developed encephalitis of the oculo-lethargic type. Two years later he presented homosexual tendencies of an impulsive and periodic character. His behaviour became increasingly